# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

## ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Maximilian's Funeral at the Tomb in Vienna.

Yenian Arrests and Agitation in England, Ireland and Scotland.

#### JAMAICA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Offices to Be Filled from England-Sounding for the Cable to Aspinwall-Marine Dis-

HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1868. We have advices from Jamaica to the 11th inst. The Queen had addressed a letter of instructions to the Governor of Jamaica advising him that henceforth all responsible offices in the island will be filled from England, and that all prejudice and

judgeship recently established. Sir George Grey was expected at Kingston shortly on his way homewards from New Zealand. A new bill to govern the cases of insolvent

party influence will be avoided in the selection.

The same rule will be followed in relation to the

debtors was in course of preparation. : The United States steamer Minnesota had arrived at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, after having made soundings for the cable which is to connect with the line to New York.

The ship Coronet, from Plymouth, bound to Pensacola, went ashore at Darebush and will prove a

#### NASSAU.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Complaints of the New York Steamers-Pro-General News Items.

HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1868.

Our latest intelligence from Nassau is dated the

There were complaints that the steamers of the American line fail to enter the harbor. The Legislature of New Providence is to assemble in February, and it is expected that the rate of taxation will be increased and the tariff

on imports revised. An agricultural exhibition took place on the 9th inst. Samples of the first sugar and molasses of

this season were exhibited at this fair. Subscriptions were solicited for building a new Catholic church.

Incendiarism still continued.

In the case of the Danish vessel Beante, wrecked on Mayiguana Island, an award of fifty per cent was made in favor of the wreckers. But the court has overruled the award on the ground of collusion between the captain and the wreckers. The island of New Providence was healthy and the weather fine.

### ST. THOMAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Diving After Sunken Trensure. HAVANA, Jan. 19, 1868. A diver named Murphy had commenced operations to raise the \$10,000 in specie that were sunk on board the steamer Rhone during the hurricane of October 29.

### AUSTRIA.

Maximilian's Remains Received by His

here last night by a special train from Trieste, in charge cials, a large body of troops and a vast crowd of people,

who had assembled to give expression to their respect The remains were formally received by the imperial This evening the funeral obsequies will be celebrated

with a solemn procession and requiem mass. The manifestation of popular feeling is general and

The Funeral Procession and Consignment to

the Grave. Vinnas, Jan. 19-Evening. The obsequies of Maximilian were celebrated this evening with great pomp, and the honored remains were consigned to their last resting place.

The funeral procession was formed in the following order, viz:-

orphans, carrying appropriate symbols of national grief.

Following were:-The clergy in a body.

The municipal authorities. The Mayor of the city.

A corps of marines acting as guard of honor. The catafalque bearing the casket containing the

remains, the whole profusely decorated with immorfelles. Officers of the navy and army in uniforms, with the In the Church of the (anuching were assembled the

Emperor of Austria, the Archdukes, the imperial Court, bers of the Cabinet, Generals of the Army, the diplomatic corps, and special envoys of foreign Powers.

After the requiem mass and been celebrated the body Vast crowds visited the remains during the day while

letter to Admirat Tegethoff, thanking him in the name of the imperial family for his services in recovering the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico and for bringing thom home for burial among his kindred.

A New Minister of War. VIENNA, Jan. 19 1868. M. Kulm has been appointed Austrian Minister of

## IRELAND.

The Arms in Limerick Guarded by Police-An Arrest in Dublin.

Conn., Jan. 19, 1868.

A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of complicity with the Yenian movements, or justifying his arrest British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian pletting. Mr. Train asserts that he came over to rope as the special correspondent from Ireland for a York paper. He has formally protested through the United States Consul against his detention, and declares that he was arrested upon no other ground of guspicion than the finding of an Irish paper in his

The police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in the shops of that city, to put them out of the reach of the Fennas.

Duntin, Jan. 19-Evening. Dr. Waters, another editor of the Dublin Irishman, has been arrested, but upon what particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in the Fenian movement.

## ENGLAND.

Important Fenian Arrests-A Fenian Manifesto Mike Marrat, who it is now claimed is positively

well explosion, has been arrested at Giasgow and brought to London in irons.

A man named Clancy has been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the potice.

A Fenian manifesto was round this morning posted on the walls of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrators of the daring act.

The boidness and audacity of the Fenians in the face

of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness.

#### DENMARK.

The St. Thomas Annexation Vote Promui-

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19, 1868. es of St. Thomas and St. Johns an official report of the vote which has just been taken in those islands on the question of their transfer to the United States. The folowing is the result :-

For the transfer-1.244 Against the transfer-22.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Acquittal of a Sea Captain-Mercantile and Marine Intelligence. San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1868.

with \$809,000 in treasure, of which \$755,000 is for New

Intrepid, who was arrested for alleged cruelty to a sea man and afterwards turning him adrift in an open boat off Easta Island, rendered a verdict of acquittal on all the counts of the indictment the counts of the indictment.

Oleared, ship Thomas S. Stow, for Liverpool, with
16,000 aacks of wheat, and ship Carolus Magnus, for
New York, with 22,000 sacks of wheat and 2,000 barrels
of flour.

Salied, ship Valentine, for Cork.
Flour quiet at \$7 50 a \$8. To-day's steamer and ship
Carolus salies with 3,000 barrels to New York. Wheat:
\$2 60 a \$2 65 for good shipping. Legal tenders, 73.
Mining stocks quiet, and prices have declined.

#### ILLINOIS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Whole Family Poisoned—A Daughter Charged with Their Attempted Murder. Cucago, Jan. 19, 1868, 9 o'Clook P. M.

An atroclous attempt to murder an entire family, in cluding the husband, wife and three children, by the administration of strychnine, was made in this city yesterday at noon. The head of the family is city, and his daughter Elizabeth, about sixteen, is under arrest as the poisoner. It is believed that the desire to accumulate, bordering nearly on avarice on the part accumulate, bordering nearly on avarice on the part of the old people, was the impelling cause which led the young girl to attempt to take the life of her relations. She complains bitterly of having been overworked and iltreated because she did not earn sufficient money to suit the grasping notions of her parents. The poison was brought into the house by the girl, and, according to the statement of one of the children, was placed in the coffee pot. On the other hand, the girl alleges that the mother put the poison into the coffee. The victims are the husband, Mrs. Stang, Margaret, twelve years of age; Rose, ten, and Andrew, four years. They will probably all recover.

#### WISCONSIN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Proceedings in the hegislature—Organization of a Grant Club at Madison.

Madison, Jan. 19, 1868, }
9 o'Clock P. M.

The Legislature has been stiting for ten days, but

business of little importance has been done. A bill was introduced diverting land grants for railroads to the farm mortgagors who aided in their construction. Resolutions were passed in both houses asserting in the strongest terms the right of expatriation and demanding protection for American citizens shread, native or adopted. An adjournment was agreed to for February 19, A large Grant club was organized last night, with Horace Rubic as President. The resolutions declare opposition to the amnesty and enfranchisement of rebets while any Union man of the South remains distranchised, and emphatically favor Grant's nomination by the republican party, which latter accords with the almost unanimous wish of republicans in Wisconsin.

### LOUISIANA.

Reconstruction Convention-He Directs the

Judge Cooley having addressed a note to General Hancock inquiring whether he would enforce an ordinance which the Constitutional Convention may adopt staying executions on all judgments by State courts until the 1st of January, 1870, except judgments for taxes and wages of laborers, the General, in reply, act of March, 1867, defining the powers of the Conven-

act of March, 1867, defining the powers of the Convention, and says:—

From these provisions it is clear that the Convention is clothed with the extraordinery power of framing a constitution and civil government, and that it possesses no authority to deal with subjects of ordinary legislation, except to levy and provide for the collection of taxes and to pay its members, officers, &c.; and as the ordinance to which you refor is your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of a constitution and civil government, it appears to the Major General commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the Convention, would be without any valuitity.

The State Auditor addressed a communication to General Hancock stating that the taxes imposed by the Constitutional Convention cannot be collected through the ordinary process of collecting State taxes; that the tax collectors of the paristes of Cricans and Jefferson report that the taxpayers have generally refused to pay the tax, and refers the whole matter to General Rancock for action. General Hancock, in reply, refers the Auditor to an ordinance of the Convention making it his duty to super nitend the collection of taxes, and says it does not appear from the Auditor's statement that any process for the collection of taxes had been refused; that no resort had been had to coercive means to enforce the payment of taxes pointed out by the laws, which it is the Auditor's duty to direct the collectors to do; that when this is done and forcible resistance made, the Major General commanding will, upon its being reported to him, take prompt measures to vindicate the supremacy of the law.

## GEORGIA.

Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga. Jan. 19, 1868. A circular has been issued from headquarters explain-A circular has been issued from headquarters explaining General Orders vajidating the Alabama ordinance to
stay the collection of debts to mean that there is to be
no stay of proceedings on judgments in favor of mechanics and laborers since July 21, 1865.
An order is tooked for directing tax collectors in
Georgia to proceed with the collection of State taxes.
Nine-tenths of said taxes have been paid.

## VERMONT.

Destructive Fire in Rutland.

Bunington, Jan. 19, 1868.

A destructive fire occurred in Rutland, Vt., this morning, which totally destroyed Crampton's block, Merchants' row and the adjacent buildings. The fire originated in Crampton's buildings. Loss on the buildings, \$40,000; insured for \$19,000. The loss on goods is heavy; they are insured for \$50,000, which will probably cover the loss.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Humphreys, the Confidence Operator at Pitts-

SPRINGVINID, Jan. 19, 1868. Pittefield, who cloped with Miss Kenyon last summer to Cincinnati, has been centenced to ten years' imprison-ment in the State Prison. He pleaded guilty to the in-dictments for obtaining money under false pretences.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.— United States bonds were quoted to-day at 76% a 76% for the issue of 1862. Paris Boursez.—Paris, Jan. 19.—The Bourse is heavy to-day and rentes are declining.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Liverroot, Jan. 19.—The American ship Southampton arrived at this port leaking badly, and has gone into dry dock for repairs.

[Norn.—The vessel referred to is probably the ship Seuthampton, Captain Smithwick, which sailed from Mobile on the 25th of November for Liverpool.]

Southampton, Jan. 19.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland, Captain Wessels, which sailed from New York January 5, arrived off this port shout ten o'clock leat night, and after transferring hor Keglish passengers, mans and freight sailed early this morning for Bromen.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Judgo Charles Mason Accepts the Appoint ment in the Court of Appeals. ALBANY, Jan. 19. 1868,

Judge Charles Mason, of Madison county, has accepted the Governor's appointment to fill the vacancy is the Court of Appeals created by the death of Judge Wright, He was the republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals 2t the State election.

#### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"The Hangman of Mrs. Surratt."

"The Hangman of Mrs. Surratt."
[From the Pittsburg Commercial—radical.]
If in bringing General Hancock conspicuously before
the country as a Presidential candidate Mr. Johnson intended to get him assailed and killed off, he manifested
a good deal of shrewiness and is not likely to be disappointed. The New York Buy Beak beslows upon him
the mild epithel quoted above, and sundry other democratic journals have shown their teeth not less unmistakably. The Buy Bock's language is as follows:

Hancock was the hangman of Mrs. Surratt. He was one
of Holt's bright and shihing tools in that lifegal and nurderous business. If he were rairly and justly tried by the law
he would be hanged for that deed. It was a revengeful,
malicious murder. Nor did the form of infinity trist render
if any less a murder, according to law. General Hancock
cannot execute the order of a band of assassing and then excuse himself by easying that he, individually, had so malice.

A few days ago republicans in Albany made a move-ment to start a "Grant and republican" club. At the meeting the name "Grant" was stricken out of the title of the club, whereupon one of the sharp-tongued radical organs in Albany pitches into the authors of this indig-

uity as follows:—
Who moved to strike out Grant? One of Fenton's Police Commissioners. Who is President of the dub? One of Fenton's retainers. Who composed the meeting? Principally Fenton officeholders. Such are the evidences that are cropping out nearly every day, showing how General Grant's friends are going to be cheated when delegates are selected to the Chicago Convention. The same game will be attempted that was played by the enemies of Mr. Seward at Chicago in 1860. The same men who stabled seward in the dark will attempt to assassinate Grant in 1863.

The Troy Press (democratic) has heard it suggested that the real meaning of the Grant movement was to sustain Fenton. The plan is to get delegates piedged to Grant and Fenton. The Chase men at the Convention will nsist on their man, refusing to go for Grant on the ground that he has no principles. The politicians who are now hurrabing for Grant will make a little show of resistance, but will yield, of course, and say, "Now, if we give up Grant you must certainly allow us to held

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis—democratic.]

He consents to be the tool of a radical ramp Congress
in enforcing upon unwilling people despotic and unconstitutional reconstruction acts. The democracy can no
more endorse him with a Presidential nomination than
they can approve of the acts by which the government
of white men is subverted and transferred to the control
of mongret negroes and white vagabonds. Democrats
who adnere to principles instead of worshipping men,
cannot, will not support a mere expediency man, who is
all subserviency to arbitrary power, and one of the sutomaton performances in the miserable farce of reconstruction now enacting in ten States of the old Union.
Did he refuse to be a party to the crime of ensiaving
eight millions of white men—resigning before
consenting to the infamous acts required of
him—he might then produce a moral effect in his
favor that could not be gainsaid. But no; he is not the
man. The democratic party cannot afford to take any
part in the infamous negro equality and white inferior
ity schemes of the radical opposition. And, therefore,
they cannot endorse much less elevate General Hancock
to the Presidency.

\*\* Behi & this Hancock nomination is the ghost of a murdered woman, the shadow o
which may not be distinct, but yet is visible.

Grant—Dry Goods Politics—"Mere

Grant-Dry Goods Politics-"Mere Poli-

(From the Detroit Pest—radical)—Jan. 4.]

These excellent gentlemen (Peter Cooper & Co.), either as merchants, private chizons, as gepublicans or as democrate, have an undoubted right to support Goneral Grant for the Fresidency, and arge hit their business acquaintances to support him. But in their eagorness to ignore the "mere politicians, and of whose feelings and opinions the politicians are only exponents. As earthen pots floating on the river these gentlement may fear to come in contact with the brase pols, but to suppose that they thereby control the waves that bear them both is to take a very superficial view of the political currents. It is foily to suppose that they thereby control the waves that bear them both is to take a very superficial view of the political currents. It is foily to suppose that they can ignore the deep-seated principles of action which divide and control the people of the United States, and that they have only to send round their circulars to the merchants and "compet any conventions that may be hold, either by republicans or democrats," to accept their choice whineout reference to the opinions General Grant may hold. The republicans, will nominate their candidate because he is a democrat. The conventions that will nominate these will express the opinions and feelings of two parties engaged in an "irrepressible conflict." No one, knowers be democrat the opinions and feelings of two parties engaged in the view profile conflict." No one, knowers be democrat on the view both parties will be suriving to append their Vice President and their principles. These amisble and compisisant gentlemen have "acted like business men," it is true, but they are dealing with a very different article from parties will be striving to append their Vice President and their principle. These aminibe and compisisant gentlemen have "acted like business men," it is true, but they are dealing with a very different article from that which engrosses their attention in their stores and

Partinnical Doubt.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser—Grant republican—Jan 6]

A correspondent of a Phinocelphia paper, writing from New Oricans, recently stated it as a well settled A correspondent of a Phinacelphia paper, writing from New Oricans, recently stated it as a well settled point in Southern politics that the whole Southern republican vote would be given in favor of Chief Justice Chase. If we are to believe this correspondent there is an organized movement in which the Union Leagues have an important part, the purpose of which is to give this direction to current political influences, from Richmend to New Oricans; and it seems to be regarded as a part of the plan of operations that by proper manipulation the delegations from those States shall be made unanimous, and shall present in the Republican National Convention an unbrocken pinnianx of supporters of the Chief Justice. \*\* \* However unimposchable we may deem the right of the Southern States to vote under their new organ zation at that election, the fact remains nevertheless that that right is one of the points in controversy, and that if we are to have peace and a stable settlement of affairs we must not rely for our majority on the very votes which are in question.

We say, then, that the whole political future of the

question.

We say, then, that the whole political future of the South hangs upon the event of this election, and that the decisive contest must be at the North. We do not believe that our friends at the South are slow to recognize this sistle of things; and recognizing it, it is impossible that they should contemplate any attempt to everies an influence in favor of a minority among their allies in the Northern States.

JUDGE THOMAS AND GOVERNOR BULLOCK, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the course of his remarks before the Executive Council of Massachusetts, in favor of the appointment of Judge Thomas to the Cheef Justices that he same preme tourt, Governor Bullock said:—"I see nothinging the record of Judge Thomas which disquanties bran for the post of chief justice by any just standard or ethics or of politics. From some of his acts and votes I dissent, and I dissented at the time. But it must be remembered that this record covers only the first two years of the war. If we recall our own thoughts and opinions of that period of vicissitude and alternation, we shall hardly venture to judge ourselves by the test to which it is now preposed to subject him. Providence and evens have swept beyond our desire to remainber many things which Lincoln proposed—many about which he hesitated, many which he refused; the same as to ourselves. Many things which seemed dim, vague, contingent in 1861 and in 1862, are clear and visidicated now in the light of victory. But in all the record of this candidate there is not anywhere a shade of disloyalty, or avidence of a lack of generous and article patriolism, or of a want of fidelity to the state, and the country, and humanay." He was nevertheless rejected by the over-loyal radicals composing the council.

A Mother Poisons Three Children.

A Mether Poisons Three Children.

The Hanoock (Ohio) Jeffersonium furnishes the following particulars relating to the late case of poisoning at Upper Sandusky:

The woman, Mrs. Bowsher, until the death of her husband, a few years since, here a good moral character and moved in good society. Since that event she became dissolute and depraved, and in due time became the mether of three illegitimate children. Some two years since a man to whom she became very much attached proposed to take her in charge with the three younger cuildren if by some means she could releve herself of her five llegitimate children. She immediately set to work to effect the object by means of poison. About eighteen months since the eldest daughter, a beautiful and virtuous girl of eighteen, died under circumstances that filled the mind of the attending physician with suspicion, but not sufficient to warrant him in taking decisive steps. Subsequently another daughter fell a victim, and about three weeks age a son, a young man, also died. Investigations of a private nature were set on foot, which resulted in her arrost and a preliminary examination before a justice, who committed her for trial on the charge of murder. The two other children were setted with illness bearing the same symptoms as the cases which had proved fatal, but were attended to in time to save their lives, and the presence of arsente was discovered.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

## ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Joseph Lee, Walter Wood, George Stewart and William Scott, alleged to be noted pickpockets, were arrested by the Eighteenth precinct police yesterday evening, charged with attempting to ply their vocation on the Forty-account street cross-town line of cars. Lee attempted to escape from the efficer, but the latter, by means of a pistol shot in the wrist, brought him to terms. The wound was very slight and was promptly drassed.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY

In all the metropolitan and suburban places of worship yesterday the attendance was of the most gratifying character. This to an extent, may have been attri-butable to the classont, bracing temperature of the courses. Many of the officiating clergymen confined themselves to sermons of exhortation, others indulging in appropriate allusions to the various social and moral destions of the times, deducing lessons of a practical nature. Reports of the more interesting of the services will be found appended. Reform-The Clergy and Churches-Lecture

by the Rev. Charles B. Smyth. Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Charles B. Smyth de-livered the second of his series of popular Sunday afteracon lectures of the winter of 1868, at Bunyan-Hall, announcing as the subject of his discourse, "The Pope, Popery, Protestautism and Priesteraft; or the Popery of

rotestantism and the Protestantism of Popery."

The services were inaugurated by the reading of the 103d Psaim, after which the reverend gentleman offered 103d Psalm, after which the reverend gentleman offered up an appropriate prayer, especially invoking the Divine guidance for the President, Congress and the suberdinate officers and branches of the government, and selected as the scriptural basis of his remarks the third verse of the seventh chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew:—'Why beholdest thou the mo's that is in thy brother's eye, and considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye." After a few introductory sentences the lecturer stated that the text presented foreibly to our minds the necessity of first sceing that we had freed ourselves from the offences which we were prone to see in and impute to others, and was pecuniarly applicable to religious disputationists and clerical controversialists. He then proceeded in an cloquent manner to show wherein the to others, and was peculiarly applicable to religious disputationists and clerical controversinists. He then proceeded in an eloquent manner to show wherein the principles of Popery and those of all other Christian churenes differed and were traconclistible, founding his argument on this point upon the creed of Pope Pius IV, but more particularly upon the twenty-third and twenty-fourth articles of that instrument, and arguing that priesterant had set itself up for the purpose of accomplishing its own ends, even at the sacrifice of civil and religious liberty. In conclusion he alluded to the fact that there were in this metropolis three hundred and sixty-four elergymen, and that with but few exceptions their names were hardly heard of outside their congregations or immediate circles of friends. This was a singular commentary, he contended, upon the responsibility which reside upon them of reclaiming the thousands around them from the errors of the world and leading them to a life immostal. But it was useless to expect anything from the clergy until the people aroused them from the apathy into which they had fallen by boidly asserting and demanding the rights due to them, and, as in the state, so he believed in the church, the people would surely seek and obtain the freedom and immunities which were theirs, the exercises were brought to a close by the pronouncing of the benediction. In the evening the

#### Charity Sermon at St. Peter's by Archbishop

McCloskey. St. Peter s church, Barclay street, was filled in every part last evening by a most select congregation called thither to listen to a discourse by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, the proceeds of the admission fee the poor visited by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society attached to the church. Previous to the discourse the regular vesper service was held, the music of the Psalm selections being by Corini, A grand prano solo) by Pacine were also sung; and after the sermon Nava's Tantum Ergo was given. The soloists we'e Mrs Easton, soprano; Miss Hume, contralto, and Messrs, Fritsch and Staud, tenor and bass, assisted by a powerful chorus-the whole under the direction of Magnifical had been sung the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and took as his text the following, from St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, chap. it., v. 9, 10, 11:-"God also hath expited Him, and hath given Him a of Jesus every knee shall bow of those that are in heaven, on earth and under the earth, and that every giory of God the Father."

In common with all the Catholic Church throughout

the world, said the most reverend preacher, we have

they die away upon the ear. We still linger amid the scenes of Bethlehem, recalling its amid the scenes of Bethlehem, recalling its sweet associations, rehearsing its holy leasons and treasuring up the graces received and of which we stand so much in need. And the Church, like a loving mether, again grants us this indrigence by instituting to-day the festivate of the holy name of Jesus. In that one word we have the essence of all that is near and dear to the Christian heart; in it we have summed up all the rest. Whatever is grand in mystery, whatever is holy in teaching, whatever is consoling in divine example, all, all are expressed in that one word, in a that blessed name, Jesus. God from Heaven made man on earth! What Gres it mean? The name Jesus reveals the answer. Jesus, the Saviour, the Delivarer. God came down from Heaven to redeem and save us! Born an infant, and at the tender age of eight days shedding his blood in submitting to the rite of circumschion! What means this? Still we have the same answer? By the effection of His precount blood Jesus Christ was to redeem and save us. Kings and wise men from the east we stand so much in need. And the Church, like a lowing methor, again grains us this indulgence by instituting to-day the featival of the holy name of Jesus. In that one word we have the essence of all that is near and dear to the Christian heart; in it we have summed up all the rest. Whetever is consoling in divine example, all, all are expressed in that one word, in that blessed name, Jesus. God from Heaven made man of blessed name, Jesus, the Saviour, the Delivarer. God came down from Heaven to redeem and save us! Bord an infant, and at the tender age of cight days shedding his bloed in submitting to the rite of circumscision! What means this? Suil we have the same answer? By the effusion of His presunce blood Jesus Christ was to redeem and save us. Kings and wise men from the east give Him their advantion and present Him with girth in the Rev. E. P. Rogers delivered an address, presenting in elequent language and with much force the importance of their acknowledgment of His divinity. What the control of the presence of the divinity of the branch of their acknowledgment of His divinity. What the control is the control of the present Him with girth in the first of the rest in the duty of every Christian to work for thrist. From sixty to seventy thousand the answer is greated to the charge and with much force the importance of this branch of missionary habor. Resignon, said in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole where the case amones of the property of the control of the present blank and the present lime with gifter the control of the present lime with gifter the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime. The desired was the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the control of the present lime with gifter and the gifter and the present lime with gifter and gifter a

came sympathizers with Christ Himself. In Italy, Spain, France, everywhere, glorious monuments of Catholic charity met the eye. In one institution in Rome—an institution for succering the pligrims, who from all parts of the world came to that centre of Catholic unity—a many as one hundred and fifty thousand med and twenty-five thousand for thousand med and twenty-five thousand for thousand med and twenty-five thousand for the case of the poor; and in the England then), France, Beigium, Freland, all had note that he had been the poor pilgrims, as to this day is done in Rome during flow week. When a king of France was rebut-defined for the poor pilgrims, as to this day is done in Rome during flow week. When a king of France was rebut-defined for the poor pilgrims, as to this day is done in Rome during flow week. When a king of France was rebut-defined for the poor pilgrims, as to this day is done in Rome during of England. But the revolution of the exteenth century, known as the Protestant Reformation, overthrew this great work; it did much in the way of destroying Christian charity, and in consequence of it the poor fell back to a condition as bad as that they occupied under Pagan pivilization. In the first place the unity of the faith was not the real Christian charity. He alluded also to the rise of the confraternity of St. Vincont de Paul, which is especially devoted to works of charity, and closed his remarks with a touching appeal to his hearers to be ready and willing to give at all times of their means in all of Christ's poor; not from motives of mere human sympathy, but for Christ's sake, for that only will avail unto eternal salvation at the great accounting day.

The services were closed with the benediction of the

The first service in this new church edifice, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, was performed yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, before a numerous congregation. The entire building, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly piain, and resembles, to a certain degree, church architecture of the seventh century; but, although devoid of ornamentation, it is substantial, and throughout economy and taste are apparent. The proceedings opened with the usual morning prayers, which were read by Dr. Saunton. Rev. Dr. E. O. Flage, rector, then delivered a sermon, choosing for his text the fiftyby Dr. Staunton. Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, rector, then delivered a sermen, choosing for his text the fifty-sixth verse of the eighth chapter of the First Book of Kings, 'Blessed be the Lord that bath given rest unto his people, Israel.' After some preliminary observations the reverend gentleman went on to state that it would seem that the inscription quoted might be judiciously adopted in reterence to the erection of their new church, for they had at length reached their rest after overcoming many obstacles and successfully encountering numerous difficulties. He thanked the congregation for the substantial encouragement, by means which had been cordially extended to him, and he was gratified to see the results of their good works in the erection of the courch which would stand as a monument of their piety for generations yet to come. After reviewing the circumstances under which that site was selected and other matters connected with the building he detailed the difficulties which attended the undertaking, and dweit on the expediency of a continued support. In conclusion he adverted to the twofold object of their assembling—one for the introductory service in the house dedicated to the worship of God, and the other to introduce a young candidate to the priesthood. He delivered a most Impressive address, pointing out the great care necessary to be used in order to employ the important functions vested in them with success. The solemn ceremonies of ordination were then proceeded with. The candidates, Sr. F. Rice and Mr. R. Casquest for the priesthood and Mr. Fisher for deacon, were presented by Mr. Holmes, and the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, conferred the orders. Throughout the proceedings were of the most imposing character, and were regarded by the congregation with the greatest attention. Rev. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Davenport took part in the services, which were brought to a close by administering communion.

New York Sunday School Union. was held last night at the Allen street Presbyterian church to consider the subject of "the neglected children The Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., presided and delivered an There is a great work to be done for Christ in this city. A great deal is being done, and there is much consolaon and matter for congratulation in observing the many evidences presented on every side that the people of God are awaking to their work and notwithstanding that the city has been called a sink of iniquity and corruption, earnestly engaging in its performance. corruption, earnestly engaging in its performance. The Sunday school Union feels the importance of the mission before it. The experience in other affairs of the necessity of severing connections in order to avoid great perds here finds application and is acted upon by the Sunday School Union in cutting oil the rising generation from the corruption of adult associations. There are many Sunday school missions, but not cnough, and it is said to know that there are so many neglectruit of their duties in this regard. Nothing in the whole

HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM EXIST-ING AND IMPENDING EVILS.

The attendance at three P. M. yesterday and last even-ing at No. 97 Sixth avenue, responsive to advertisements announcing "the people's meeting" and solution of the momentously important question, "How to save the county from existing and impending evils," was very thin, a very shabby exhibit, in fact, of popular patriotism. But the few patriotic individuals who did get up the infectings, who did pay for the half, fire and gas included, in advance, and who did come together, were bound to have their two meetings, and they did bound to have their two meetings, and they did have them. A queer lookies set of patriots they were—oldish looking men principally with very patriarchal boards, a very careless indifference on the subject of clean linen and combing their heir and a very marked shabby gentility of dress generally—that style of men that no generation has ever been without who probable political queestions to their farthest depths, who know every faise step the government ever has made or is making, who know how things about go and always stand ready to point the way out, and who in short are sublimely gitted with most enlarged conceptions upon subjects of national polity and finance particularly, but who never pay cash themselves if it is possible to aveid it and the profundity of whose political precepts is as unheeded by the people as were the teachings of the old prophets in the antedituryan days. There were twelve, an anostolic number, of these people present at the afternoon meeting, all men.

Mr. Sheiden would save the County by doing away with the primary elections and putting a step to political corruptions.

Mesers, urran, Birney and others spoke, each offering a new theory. After some two hours and a half session, and taking up a collection, the speaking and theorizing cassed and the tired taixers withdraw be take respite and something to eat prelim nary to the evening session.

At the evening session, at which Mr. Cello presided, there was the same apostotic number, though slem non idem, present. Mr. Mr. Chespoy insisted on saving the country by improving the moral condition of the people; another advocated the abolition of the national banks, a third pitched into the press, a fourth castigated the Catholics, a firth urgel parting the negroes back into a condition of slavery and a sixth went in for speedy restoration of the southern states to the Union—an to accomplish the same end, the sarvation of the country. At length, round went the lat, in want the currency stamps and out went the apostobe twelve, each, doubtless, satisfied that his way of saving the country is the observed.

#### MUSICAL.

The sixteenth Sunday concert at Steinway Hall last night was rather poorly attended. The only remarkable feature in the concert was a grand piano dust played on two grands by Messrs, Pease and Colby and composed this season. Mr. Pease has given us a brilliant, artistic and delicately weven transcription of Offenbach's opera. The work commences with the "Sabro de Mon Pèra," and suddenly breaks off into the song of the regiment, which is claborated à la Gottschaik in the most sparkling and effective manner. The brindsi of the last act, the case as and the "capre de Mon Père" are cleverly brought in, and receive all the brilliant ornamentation they call for. The transitions are splendisly managed, and a clear, artistic, coherent work is consequently produced. Mr. Pease's work is the only good transcription of this popular opera that we have heard this season. It was encored and responded to by a duet in Gounod's "Berceuse," which was also a very meritorious work. Mr. Bowler sang a very inappropriate song from "Maritana," although it favorable moniton, for the singing and violin and organ playing were not worthy this season. Mr. Pease has given us a brilliant, artistic

our American artists. The "Kirs Chorus" by Kuntze was spiendidly sung by the Macharchor of the souchty and Mrs. Baiogh, an excellent contraits. Wenzel Kopta, Wedermeyer, alto singer, and the orchestra also ap-peared in selections from Metager, Schumann, Weber and Porgolesi.

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